

RC
445
V83W72
NMAH

33.00

REPORT

OF THE

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM

OF VIRGINIA,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1873,

TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INSTITUTION,

HELD NOVEMBER 10TH, 1873.

RICHMOND:

R. F. WALKER, SUPT. PUBLIC PRINTING.
1873.

25642

25642

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

P. M. THOMPSON, ESQ.,	<i>President</i> ,	Williamsburg.
G. T. WILMER, D. D.,	- - - -	"
J. C. MERCER, M. D.,	- - - -	"
J. D. MUNFORD, ESQ.,	- - - -	"
Ro. H. POWER, M. D.,	- - - -	Yorktown.
A. H. DREWRY, ESQ.,	- - - -	Charles City.
W. T. JONES, ESQ.,	- - - -	Gloucester.
J. H. CLAIBORNE, M. D.,	- - - -	Petersburg.
W. G. TAYLOR, ESQ.,	- - - -	Manchester.
W. P. PALMER, M. D.,	- - - -	Richmond.
C. W. BUTTON, ESQ.*	- - - -	Lynchburg.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. D. R. BROWER,	<i>Superintendent and Physician.</i>
DR. JOHN CLOPTON,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
E. M. LEE,	<i>Steward.</i>
MISS M. A. WOOTTON,	<i>Matron.</i>
J. L. MERCER,	<i>Assistant Steward and Clerk.</i>
T. M. SOUTHALL,	<i>Storekeeper and Supervisor.</i>
B. S. SCOTT,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
MRS. M. R. WILLIAMSON,	<i>Teacher.</i>

* Appointed November 25th, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, in the city of Williamsburg, State of Virginia, held on the 10th November, 1873,

Resolved, That the report of the Directors and accompanying documents be forwarded by the President to his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia.

A copy—Teste,

J. LEYBURN MERCER,
Clerk Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

To His Excellency, GILBERT C. WALKER,

Governor of Virginia:

SIR—In obedience to the above resolution, I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for the year ending 30th September, 1873.

Very respectfully,

P. MONTAGU THOMPSON,
President.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, GILBERT C. WALKER,

Governor of Virginia:

Conformably to law, the directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum respectfully submit the following report for the year ending the 30th September, 1873:

The comprehensive report of the superintendent, herewith transmitted, exhibits the condition and management of the Asylum, its necessities, the accounts of moneys received and disbursed, and all other matter which the statute requires to be reported. It will be seen, upon an examination of the report, that the state of the institution, in respect to healthfulness and successful treatment, shows a prosperous condition.

The directors have the satisfaction, as indeed simple justice requires, of testifying to the excellent management which characterizes every department of the institution, exhibiting great administrative skill in the superintendent, and zealous coöperation among the officers and employés generally.

The directors earnestly invite a favorable reception by the legislature of the superintendent's appeal for additional appropriations. An increase of (\$3,000) three thousand dollars, in the appropriation for general support, is requisite to secure the health and comfort of the present number of inmates. Repairs on existing buildings and enclosures, a vault for coal, a new gas-holder, and buildings for the farm, are much needed, and for them a special appropriation of (\$18,000) eighteen thousand dollars is asked. The directors also concur in the appeal of the superintendent for a special appropriation of (\$40,000) forty thousand dollars, to enlarge the Asylum buildings, and thereby provide accommodation for sixty additional patients.

The board respectfully request the appointment of a committee to visit the Asylum, in order to judge of its necessities, and to inspect its general management.

P. MONTAGU THOMPSON,

President of Board of Directors.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Oct. 1st, 1873.

To the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia :

GENTLEMEN—The close of the fiscal year brings with it the duty of submitting to your consideration another annual report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. During the year the institution has enjoyed good health and prosperity and has been exempt from calamities of every kind.

On the first day of October, 1872, the number of patients under treatment was two hundred and forty-nine (249)—one hundred and twelve (112) males, and one hundred and thirty-seven (137) females.

Since that day sixty-two (62) have been received, twenty-seven (27) males, and thirty-five (35) females.

The whole number of patients present in the year was three hundred and eleven (311)—one hundred and thirty-nine (139) males, and one hundred and seventy-two (172) females.

The whole number of patients discharged in the year has been forty-three (43)—twenty-four (24) males, and nineteen (19) females. Of this number eight (8) males and seventeen, (17) females were discharged as recovered or improved—one female as stationary, and seventeen died. Sixteen of the deaths occurred among the males, and one among the females.

We have left under treatment the thirtieth day of September, 1873, two hundred sixty-eight (268)—one hundred and fifteen males, and one hundred and fifty-three females.

The daily average number for the whole year has been two hundred and fifty-nine (259)—one hundred and fourteen (114) males, and one hundred forty-five (145) females.

Your attention is respectfully called to tables, herewith appended (see appendix), numbered from one to twenty-three, containing a full statistical history of the Asylum.

The following general results of treatment are exhibited in these tables :

The percentage of recoveries to the whole number admitted is thirty-one. This is a reasonable proportion when considered with the fact that only nineteen, or thirty per cent. of all who were admitted, had been insane less than six months, and thirty or forty-seven per cent. had been insane more than twelve months previous to admission ; and, moreover, many of the cases admitted had serious complications that made recovery hopeless from the beginning.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number present during the year, is five and four-tenths. This rate is less than that of the previous year and less than the average rate of American institutions for the insane. An examination of tables 16 and 17 will show that the patients who died were either very old or had been suffering from forms of insanity and complications generally regarded as incurable. Eight of the seventeen deaths were from general paralysis and epilepsy, and five from tuberculosis. No patient died from any form of climatic disease.

The same general principles have governed the management of the Asylum as have been enunciated in former reports. A larger observation and experience has enabled us to add in many respects to the general comfort of the patients, and to improve the means for their occupation and amusement. Musical entertainments, exhibitions of the magic lantern, dancing parties, pic-nics, fishing parties, excursion and tea parties have each been frequently employed as a means of amusement. The library and the various games, such as bagatelle, billiards, ten-pins, croquet, et cetera, have been readily accessible to all such as could be with propriety interested in them; and the carpenter and other work shops, the sewing rooms, the kitchen, the laundry, the farm and the pleasure grounds have all furnished pleasant occupation to many of the patients.

Important repairs and improvements have been made, in almost every part of the buildings, which have increased the comfort and cheerfulness of the wards and the convenience of administration. Extensive improvements have been also made in the pleasure grounds. The apparatus for ventilation, finished early in the fiscal year, has been satisfactory in its operation. The steam-heating apparatus was not finished as we anticipated in time for use last winter, except in a few of the wards; it will be in use, however, this winter, in the entire institution, and is so far highly successful.

The work on the fire-extinguishing apparatus is progressing satisfactorily.

The farm continues under the supervision of Major V. Vaiden, and has been more productive during the year than usual.

The following statement exhibits the quantity and estimated value of the products and cost of administration :

Beets, 190 bushels, worth 60c. per bushel.....	\$114 00
Turnips, 450 bushels, worth 30c. per bushel.....	135 00
Ruta Baga, 1,803 bushels, worth 30c. per bushel.....	540 90
Corn, 45 bbls., worth \$3 per bbl.....	135 00
Shucks, 45 bbls., worth 16½c. per bbl.....	7 50
Pork, 928 lbs., worth 8c. per lb.....	74 24
Shoat, 220 lbs., worth 10c. per lb.....	22 00
Leek, 4 bushels, worth \$2 per bushel.....	8 00
Irish potatoes, 225 bbls., worth \$3 per bbl.....	675 00
Sweet potatoes, 125 bushels, worth 75c. per bushel.....	73 75
Cabbage, 6,090, worth 5c. apiece.....	304 50
Salsify, 10 bushels, worth \$1 per bushel.....	10 00
Parsnips, 48 bushels, worth 40c. per bushel.....	19 20
Milk, 5,542 gallons, worth 40c. per gallon.....	2,216 80
Salad, 505 bushels, worth 25c. per bushel.....	126 25
Radishes, 12,000, worth 30c. per hundred.....	36 00
Lettuce, 7,000, worth 1c. apiece.....	70 00
Strawberries, 60 gallons, worth 50c. per gallon.....	30 00
Garden peas, 21 bushels, worth \$1 per bushel	21 00
Onions, 46 bushels, worth \$1 per bushel.....	46 00
Snap beans, 41 bushels, worth \$2 per bushel.....	82 00
Squash or cymbing, 131 bushels, worth 50c. per bushel.....	65 50
Cucumbers, 675 dozen, worth 8c. per dozen.....	54 00
Egg plant, 21 dozen, worth 45c. per doz.....	9 45
Tomatoes, 152 bushels, worth \$1 per bushel.....	152 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$5,028 09
-----------------------------	------------

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,028 09
Early corn, 1,300 ears, worth 1c. each.....	213 00
Water melons, 709, worth 10c. each.....	70 90
Pepper, 5½ bushels, worth \$3 per bushel.....	16 50
Apples, 13 barrels, worth \$1 per barrel.....	13 00
Pears, 18½ bus. of Bartlett and Sikkell, at \$2, \$37; 12 bush. at \$1, making 30½ bush., worth.....	49 00
Peaches, 12 bushels, worth 75c.....	9 00
Lima beans, 22 bushels, worth \$1.....	22 00
Oats, 44,000 lbs., worth 75c. per cwt.....	330 00
Timothy hay, 8,000 lbs., worth \$1 per cwt.....	80 00
Clover hay, 10,000 lbs., worth 75c. per cwt.....	75 00
Blade fodder, 1,200 lbs., worth \$1 per cwt.....	12 00
Top fodder, 1,950 lbs., worth 40c. per cwt.....	7 80
Stock-hogs to butcher, 14, average weight 200 lbs., at 8c.....	224 00
Pigs, 12, worth \$3.....	36 00
Pigs sold for cash.....	38 00
One Alderny cow-calf.....	15 00
One calf sold.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,244 29
Cost of administration.....	2,885 28
	<hr/>
Net gain.....	\$3,359 01
	<hr/>

The farm has been improved in many respects. It received two first-class premiums at the last fair of the Virginia State Agricultural Society—one for the best essay, accompanied by experiments, on the culture of corn, and the other for the best sample of yellow corn on exhibition.

FINANCES.

The following abstract from the records of the treasurer shows the receipts for the fiscal year:

Balance from last year.....	\$ 823 87
Received from steward on account pay patients.....	3,501 74
“ “ auditor public accounts.....	60,000 00
“ “ steward on account sale of boiler.....	600 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$ 64,925 61
	<hr/>

The following abstract from the records of the steward shows the expenditures for the fiscal year:

Provisions and groceries.....	\$14,473 12
Clothing and bedding.....	4,636 28
Salaries.....	7,600 00
Wages—white employés.....	6,080 00
Wages—colored employés.....	3,386 16
Farm and garden.....	2,855 28
Lights.....	364 00
Furniture.....	3,417 22
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....	\$42,812 06

Amount brought forward.....	\$42,812 06
Postage, stationery, &c.....	305 20
Freights, expressage, &c.....	829 79
Medicines and medical stores.....	1,075 32
Fuel.....	4,081 78
Expenses of executive committee and board.....	412 44
Repairs and improvements.....	9,167 51
Transportation.....	4,256 84
Shoe shop.....	224 63
Insurance.....	577 64
Stable.....	493 25
Hurt's judgment.....	106 00
Legal fees.....	262 47
Miscellanies.....	219 16
	<hr/>
	<u>\$64,854 09</u>

The appropriation by the general assembly for general support should be increased three thousand dollars. The present amount (sixty thousand dollars) was fixed by the general assembly of 1866 and 1867, when the Asylum contained less than two hundred patients, and, notwithstanding the increase in the capacity of the Asylum, the annual appropriation for general support has remained the same. The Asylum has now a capacity for three hundred patients, and sixty-three thousand dollars, in addition to the pay-patient fund, is the least appropriation that will properly provide for this number and pay the expenses of transportation. The pay-patient fund will amount to about three thousand (3,000) dollars.

WANTS OF THE ASYLUM.

The more important wants of the Asylum are as follows:

- 1st. A new enclosure to the pleasure grounds and garden.
- 2d. A coal vault capable of holding four hundred tons of coal, to be built adjoining the boiler room.
- 3d. A new gas holder.
- 4th. Extensive repairs to the first ward and east wings of the second and third wards of the male department.
- 5th. Additions to present farm buildings.

The first of these items is necessary because the present enclosure is so completely worn out as to render further repairs unprofitable. As it now stands, the privacy of the grounds is exposed to interruption and the public property to pilfering.

The second item is necessary because we have no suitable place for the storage of the coal used in the steam heating apparatus.

The third item is necessary for the reason that the present gas holder is so badly worn as to be almost unfit for use. It was built thirty years ago and has been in almost constant use ever since, and unless a new one is very soon provided, the gas works will have to be abandoned.

The fourth item is necessary because no repairs of any consequence have been made to this part of the Asylum for at least fifteen years.

The fifth item is necessary because the present buildings are inadequate for the proper protection of the stock and the storage of the farm and garden products.

To enable us to meet these several wants, an appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars is necessary. We hope the general assembly may see proper to grant it.

In order to fully appreciate the subject, you should recall the fact that this Asylum suffered greatly during the war; that the buildings were allowed to fall into decay, and that much of the furniture was carried off, and moreover that the general assembly has never made any special appropriation either to repair these damages or supply these losses. A great deal of repairing and improving has been done throughout the Asylum during the past five years with money that has been saved by strict economy in the expenditure of the general support fund; but this source of revenue is now stopped, by reason of the great increase in the capacity of the Asylum, without any increase whatever in the annual appropriation for general support.

Five years ago the capacity of the Asylum was only two hundred patients, and the annual appropriation for support was sixty thousand dollars. Since then the capacity has been increased to three hundred patients and the general support fund remains the same.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

To provide further provision for the insane of the State, now lying in jails and alms-houses, or a burden to their friends at home, we recommend an appropriation of forty thousand dollars to be expended in enlarging the Asylum. This amount will erect the necessary buildings for sixty additional patients and will give this Asylum about the same capacity as the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton.

We recommend the enlargement of this Asylum, rather than the building of a new Asylum elsewhere, because we can see no objection to it, and are fully satisfied that it is much more economical.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the proprietors of the following newspapers and magazines which have been gratuitously furnished to the inmates of the Asylum, we feel under special obligations for their generosity, and hope they will continue their donations during the ensuing year:

Whig, Daily.....	Richmond, Virginia.
“ Weekly.....	“ “
Dispatch, Daily.....	“ “
State Journal, Daily.....	“ “
“ “ Weekly.....	“ “
“ “ Semi-weekly.....	“ “
Enquirer, Daily.....	“ “
Christian Advocate, Weekly.....	“ “
Religious Herald, “.....	“ “
The Evening News.....	“ “
The Traveller's Guide.....	“ “
The Central Presbyterian.....	“ “
The American Messenger.....	“ “
The Old Dominion Magazine.....	“ “
The Educational Journal.....	“ “
The Christian Examiner.....	“ “
The Index and Appeal.....	Petersburg, “
The Semi-Weekly News.....	Fredericksburg, Va.
The Semi-Weekly Ledger.....	“ “
The Republican.....	Lyneburg, “
The Times.....	Danville, “
The Register.....	“ “

The Halifax Record.....	Halifax C. H.,	“
The Chatham Tribune.....	Pittsylvania C. H.	
The Bedford Sentinel.....	Liberty, Va.	
The Gazette.....	Alexandria, Va.	
The Southern Churchman.....	“	“
The Observer.....	Culpeper C. H.	
The True Index.....	Warrenton, Va.	
The Mirror.....	Leesburg,	“
The Spectator.....	Staunton,	“
The Valley Virginian.....	“	“
The Vindicator.....	“	“
The Virginian.....	Abingdon,	“
The Rockbridge Citizen.....	Lexington,	“
The Herald.....	Gloucester C. H.	
The Workman.....	Hampton, Va.	
Southside Sentinel.....	Burkeville,	“
Christian Sun.....	Suffolk,	“
Landmark.....	Norfolk,	“
Patriot and Herald.....	Marion,	“
Enterprise.....	Portsmouth,	“
Tidewater Index.....	Tappahannock, Va.	
Star.....	West Point,	“
Chronicle.....	Charlottesville,	“
University Magazine.....	University of	“
Morning Star, Daily.....	Wilmington, N. C.	
“ “ Weekly.....	“	“
Era.....	Raleigh,	“
Rural Carolinian.....	Charleston, S. C.	
Register.....	Mobile, Ala.	
Tribune.....	“	“
Reporter.....	Huntsville, Ala.	
Mentor.....	San Francisco, Cal.	
Overland Monthly.....	“	“
Appleton's Journal.....	New York city.	
Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.....	“	“
The Illustrated Christian.....	“	“
“ Christian Union.....	“	“
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.....	“	“
Day-Book.....	“	“
Evening Mail.....	“	“
Evening Post.....	“	“
Methodist.....	“	“
Witness.....	“	“
Times.....	“	“
Christian Intelligencer.....	“	“
Sun.....	“	“
Express.....	“	“
Christian at Work.....	“	“
Gas-Light Journal.....	“	“
Catholic World.....	“	“
Herald of Health.....	“	“

Musical Times.....	New York city.
Peter's Musical Times.....	" " "
Eclectic Magazine.....	" " "
Aldine.....	" " "
Cultivator and Country Gentleman.....	Albany city.
Catholic Union.....	Buffalo "
Wood's Household Magazine.....	Newburg city.
National Republican.....	Washington city.
Every Saturday.....	Boston, Mass.
Atlantic Monthly.....	" "
Good Health Magazine.....	" "
Religious Magazine and Monthly review.....	" "
Plantation	Atlanta, Ga.
Advertiser.....	Savannah, Ga.
Southern Musical Journal.....	" "
Sunday Telegram.....	Baltimore, Md.
Episcopal Register.....	" "
Cecil Democrat.....	Elkton, "
Mail.....	Hagerstown, Md.
Newton County Democrat.....	Newton, "
Sentinel	Tallahassee, Fla.
Advance	Waco, Texas.
Tablet	London, England.
Musical times.....	" "
Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine.....	Philadelphia, Penn.
The Gardener's Monthly.....	" "
Saturday Night.....	" "
Bulletin	" "
The Musical World.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bulletin	Portland, Oregon.

Judge O. M. Dorman and Hon. James H. Platt, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Dr. E. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, have made liberal contributions to the library.

The Misses Hansford and Mr. Montagu Thompson, of Williamsburg, and Judge O. M. Dorman, of Norfolk, and the agricultural department at Washington, have made valuable donations of flowers and shrubbery, and Dr. Robert Power, of York county, a pair of peafowls for the pleasure grounds, and Major A. H. Drewry, of Charles City, gave a valuable pig for the farm. Messrs. Vick & Bliss, florists, of Rochester, New York, and the proprietor of "The Christian at Work," of New York city, have given beautiful chromos for the decoration of the walls.

We are under many obligations to the officers and men of the "Wise Light Infantry" for several theatrical entertainments; to the choir of the Bruton Parish church for several musical entertainments; and also to Mrs. Junis Lamb, Messrs. A. Maclean, — Person, Frank and Govern Camm, and Theophilus Lacy, of Williamsburg, and Mr. A. E. Gebhardt, of Richmond, for assistance rendered at musical entertainments and weekly dances.

We are also very much indebted to Captain John A. Post, superintendent James River steamboat company, and Mr. R. Foster, superintendent York River steamboat company, for gratuitous excursions for the patients on their respective boats.

We desire to return our thanks to the officers and employes of the institution for the faithful performance of their various duties, and especially for the zealous spirit of coöperation they have manifested.

The ward attendants, without an exception, deserve our especial thanks for their untiring watchfulness by day and by night, and for the energetic manner in which they have generally discharged the arduous and trying duties of their positions.

We also thank the directors for the confidence and kindness that they have at all times manifested, and for the liberality that has always characterized them.

Finally: we reverently commit the Asylum and its manifold interests to Almighty God, and humbly ask his guidance in all the responsibilities and duties of the coming year.

D. R. BROWER,
Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE OPENING OF THE

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,

HELD IN THE CHAPEL OF THE ASYLUM,
NOVEMBER 10TH, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum celebrated, in the chapel at the Asylum, on the 10th of November, 1873, the centennial anniversary of the opening of the institution.

The following account of the celebration is taken from the special correspondence of the *Richmond Dispatch*, signed "Viator":

The chapel of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum was at an early hour this evening crowded to its utmost capacity by a most intelligent and appreciative audience, assembled to do honor to the celebration of the centennial of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia.

The chapel had been most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, wreaths and mottoes. Over the stand on the left was worked in evergreen "1773," and on the right "1873." In the centre was "E. L. A., Va.," and on either side the name of "Siqueyra," "Barraud," "John M. Galt," "A. D. Galt," "John M. Galt, Jr.," "Henley," "Garrett," "Peticolas" (the former superintendents of the Asylum), worked in evergreen wreaths. On a pedestal in front of the platform was a bust of Dr. John M. Galt, Jr.

At the appointed hour the board of directors and the invited guests marched to seats on the platform, and the exercises begun with the anthem "Exalt Him all ye People," admirably rendered by the Asylum choir.

Colonel John D. Munford then came forward, and said that the directors had imposed on him the most pleasing duty of inviting to preside on this occasion his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia. Governor Walker had presided over the destinies of this proud old Commonwealth to the entire satisfaction of all, except perhaps the most captious; and he was sure that the audience would fully agree with him that upon this interesting occasion, when Virginia comes to celebrate the centennial of her noble charity, it was proper that the Governor should preside. Governor Walker said that it was peculiarly meet upon this occasion that we should address the throne of grace and invoke God's blessing, and he called on Rev. A. M. Hall, pastor of the Methodist church in Williamsburg, to lead in prayer.

After an appropriate prayer by Mr. Hall, and the hymn "Wake now the song of gladness" by the Asylum choir, Governor Walker made a brief introductory address.

He said that not the least of the things of which Virginia had a right to be proud were her charitable institutions; and as we gather here to-night, amid the proud memories of the Old Dominion, we should be proudest of all that our fathers established here, in this old city of Williamsburg, the first public asylum for the insane ever started on this continent, and that this good old Commonwealth, amid all its cruel trials and sore financial distress, had always supported and maintained this institution, until now it not only stands first in the date of its organization, but among the very first in the skill and efficiency of its management and general appointments for the comfort and treatment of the unfortunates committed to its charge.

It was to us a source alike of wonder and admiration that one hundred years ago our forefathers had the wisdom and foresight to found such an institution to the honor of the civilization of the age. Though not a native of the State, he fully sympathized with Virginians in their just pride over all the glories of the past history of the Commonwealth. He rejoiced in her long list of illustrious statesmen, orators, soldiers, and the glorious deeds they had performed. But he deemed it an even higher honor to the State that the fathers recognized that the mind (God's noblest gift) may be disenthroned, and made this noble provision for its restoration. He regarded this as among the wisest, most far-seeing, and most benevolent of their deeds. He was not here to sketch the history of this institution; that belonged to the distinguished gentleman, Dr. Wilmer, who was to follow him; nor was it his province to sound its praises: this people were witnesses of its noble work. But he would say that during his four years' administration of the trust confided to him by the people of Virginia, he had always been ready to do what he could for the interests of the institution, and now looked with peculiar pride and pleasure to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum as having been managed with economy, fidelity and skill.

There was another fact which he thought preëminently worthy of being brought out at this centennial celebration. He would not discuss the dead issues of the slavery question, or the means by which the institution was abolished, and Virginia left desolated and impoverished; but this fact he wanted to go on the record, and be handed down through the ages to come: *Virginia, in her deep poverty, had established the first asylum for the poor colored man ever organized.* Others had made some partial and inadequate provision, but this State had been the first to draw on her treasury (depleted though it was) for the means of amply providing for and caring for the insane of this unfortunate race. And while with grateful pride here to-night we recall and celebrate the fact that one hundred years ago our fathers established this Eastern Virginia Asylum, the pioneer institution for the insane, and that the State has also established the noble Asylum at Staunton, we should also be proud of the Central Asylum at Richmond, and the noble provision made there by these Virginians—the former owners of these people—for that race upon whom so much miserable hypocrisy and cheap philanthropy have been expended by those who have not done a tithe of this for their real good.

Governor Walker's speech (of which the above is only an imperfect outline) abounded in good things, was frequently interrupted with applause, and was loudly applauded as he took his seat.

After a duet, "Sonnambula," on the flute and organ by Messrs. Person and McClean, Governor Walker, in fit phrase, introduced Rev. Dr. Wilmer, of Williamsburg, who delivered the

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

We this day celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia. To Virginia belongs the honor of having originated the first asylum for the insane* that was established by public authority upon this continent.

The first movement towards organizing this institution was an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed in the year 1769, Virginia being at that time a colony

* That is, for the insane exclusively. So early as the year 1752 Pennsylvania provided accommodations for the insane in a hospital where other patients were also admitted.—*Dr. Ray's address at Danville, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1869.*

of Great Britain. By virtue of this authority, a court of directors was appointed, with power to purchase a tract of land and to erect a suitable building thereon. Accordingly a purchase of land was made from Thomas Walker, and upon it was erected what is now substantially the central building, facing the principal entrance to the Asylum grounds. The indenture of sale from Thomas Walker to the court of directors was proved before a court of James City county in December, 1770.*

A plan of the proposed building was furnished by Robert Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is dated April 9th, 1770. The dimensions of the building were one hundred feet by about thirty-eight, and two stories high. On the first floor an entrance hall divided it into two equal parts; on each side of the hall were six rooms for patients. The stairway began near the front entrance to the hall, and from the rear of the hall there was taken off an apartment for the keeper, as the title of the eustodian then was. The second story of the building was similarly divided, the back room in this story corresponding with the keeper's room below, being reserved either for official purposes, or for sub-division into apartments for patients, as necessity or convenience might require. There were also cellar rooms. This house, for the building of which Benjamin Powell was contractor, was to be completed in two years, the contractor furnishing all materials, except such as were usually imported from England, among which were stone steps, grates, and other iron work.

In December, 1771, a meeting of the directors was held—"Present: the Honorable William Nelson, Esq., President; the Honorable Thomas Nelson and Robert Carter, Esquires; Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, John Blair, junior; George Wythe, Dudley Digges, junior; Thomas Everard and John Tazewell, Esquires." At this meeting it was "ordered that Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, and John Tazewell, Esquires, be appointed a committee to draw up a memorial, to be presented to the next general assembly, setting forth the progress that has been already made in erecting the hospital, and the expense thereof, and desiring that such further sum of money may be granted as will enable this court to finish the same and carry the laudable intention of the assembly into complete execution."

Again: it is recorded that "at a meeting of the court of directors, appointed by act of assembly, entitled an act to make provision for the support and maintenance of idiots and lunatics and other persons of unsound mind, held at the hospital on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, the president acquainted the court that he had called the meeting in consequence of his having received the information that the hospital was now completed: whereupon, the court proceeded to examine the said hospital, and finding it finished according to agreement, the same was received of Benjamin Powell, the undertaker."

At the same meeting it was "ordered that it be advertised in the public papers that the hospital will be ready by the 12th of the next month for the reception of such idiots, lunatics and persons of unsound mind, as may be sent thereto, agreeable to the act of general assembly, and that this court will sit on Tuesday in each week to examine and receive such objects." It was also "ordered that James Galt be appointed keeper of the hospital; who, being called and informed thereof,

* "At a court held for James City county, December the 10th, 1770, this indenture was proved by the oaths of Henry Tazewell, John Jamison, and John Brown, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded. Teste: BEN. WALLER, Clerk Court."—*Extract from hospital record.*

agreed to accept the said office, and to be referred to the general assembly for such salary as his services should be thought to merit. The court then delivered the charge of the said hospital to the said James Galt.*

The first meeting of the directors for the reception of patients was held accordingly on Tuesday, the twelfth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. Two cases were brought before the court, and it was ordered that they be received into the hospital. At this meeting it was "ordered that the keepers of the hospital call in Dr. John Siqueyra to visit such persons as shall be brought to the hospital, at their first reception and at such other times as may be necessary."

The persons who, from time to time, composed the court of directors, as the old record abundantly testifies, were men of wealth, leisure and benevolence. Among them we find the names of the most prominent men in Virginia. They administered the affairs of the hospital with zealous care, providing all the means conducive to the cure and comfort of the patients that the existing method of treating insanity could secure. It is noteworthy that among the directors generally, from the date of the establishment till about forty years after, the names of clergymen are recorded in the list of directors, among them Rev. Mr. Camm, Rev. Mr. Bracken, and Bishop Madison, who was for many years president of the court. This was in accordance with a practice still observed in England, and common before and for many years after the revolution in this country also, for clergymen to take an active part in all enterprises tending to promote the public good. It was the clergy who founded the colleges in this country, and who, for a long time, had the chief care of education and a proportionate share in the charge of public affairs. The tendency now, in this country and elsewhere, is towards a complete secularization of all places of learning and public charity. Infidelity originated, and denominational jealousy unintentionally has fostered, the practice. Whether this portends a change for the better or worse, time will show. However prudent, according to our general belief, it may be to keep separate every particular system of religion from complication with the State, yet it must be an evil day, which even now seems dawning, when a man's being religious shall, in the public estimation, render him unfit to be entrusted with the discharge of any duty becoming a citizen and a lover of his country. This tendency is a sign of change, acceptable to many who confound novelty with improvement, and who imagine every advance to be a progress towards good. But if experience be a reliable teacher, we may be sure—and true it is of a nation and of an individual—that the progress which leaves religion in the rear, is, as has been well said, a progress like that of our first parents in Paradise, towards knowledge, indeed, but at the same time towards death.

Mr. James Galt continued in his office of keeper till the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1801, and was succeeded by his son, William T. Galt, who continued in office till his death* in 1826. Jesse Cole was appointed keeper in

NOTE.—£1,070 were paid to the undertaker for his work and the materials furnished by him. 188s. 13s. and 9d. was the cost of the materials imported from England by the president of the court of directors.

* "On motion of Doctor Thomas G. Peachy, Resolved unanimously, That the members of the court attend the body of the late keeper, Mr. William T. Galt, to the grave, in consideration of the high estimation with which this court regards his character, and as a mark of respect, to which his long and faithful services in this institution so deservedly entitle him; and it is further resolved, that the clerk be requested to forward to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer this expression of the feelings of the court for publication."—*Resolution of the court of directors, adopted July 1, 1826.*

1826, and resigned the same year; was succeeded by Dickie Galt, who resigned January 1, 1837; succeeded by Henry Edloe, who resigned within a year after being appointed; succeeded by Philip Barziza, who continued in office till July, 1841, at which time he was elected steward of the Asylum, the functions of keeper and physician being henceforward united in one office.

In the minutes of a meeting of the court, held the 10th of February, 1795, the following is recorded: "Dr. J. Siqueyra, physician to this hospital, having mentioned to the director's that from indisposition he is apprehensive of being sometimes prevented from attending the hospital, and Doctor Galt and Doctor Barrand having offered him their assistance, Resolved, That this court doth approve of the proposition." Dr. Siqueyra died the same year. At a meeting of the court held March 31st, 1795, it was "Resolved, That Messrs. Galt and Barrand be appointed physicians to this hospital (and surgeons), and that they be allowed fifty pounds per annum, to commence the fourteenth day of February, 1795."

It was also "Resolved, That a book be kept at the hospital, in which the physician is to make entries of the state of the patients, his attendance and prescriptions."

Dr. Alexander Dickie Galt, son of the Dr. Galt above mentioned, was appointed physician to the Asylum in the year 1808, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. John Minson Galt, in the year 1841. Upon the appointment of the latter, the offices of keeper and of physician were merged into one. The office was held by Dr. John M. Galt till the time of his death. Thus three eminent physicians, father, son and grandson, have had charge successively of this institution, and their name, an ornament to society, to science, and to humanity, has been associated with this hospital since its foundation in 1773. Dr. John Minson Galt died in May, 1862. He left no son to lament an honored father, and to add, as he had done, new lustre to a noble ancestry. He lives in grateful memory and affection. The following words, of his own composition, form a fitting memorial of his character:

"God has given us the desire of fame for the good of our species. True fame, then, resulting from the desire to make our names known by doing some great good, is worthy of being; it is following out the great purpose of our Creator. It makes no difference that we shall be slumbering in the quiet grave when all that is good to which we have given rise is accomplished. We have followed out the destined end of our being; we have exercised rightly the talents which have been entrusted to us for the good of mankind."

Dr. John Galt Williamson, a relative and valuable coadjutor of Dr. Galt, was connected with this Asylum for a period of twelve years. They were a pair of noble brothers. Loving in their lives, they were not long sundered by death. Dr. Williamson died a few weeks after Dr. Galt's death.

During the late sectional war the affairs of the hospital were administered by military authority. Upon the resumption of our present civil relations to the Federal government, Dr. Leonard Henley was appointed physician, and was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Garrett, who was succeeded by Dr. A. E. Peticolas, who was succeeded by Dr. D. R. Brower, the present incumbent—Dr. John Clopton being the assistant physician.

Thus a long and honorable line of physicians has conducted the affairs of this noble charity for one hundred years. Of the present administration, it is needless to speak. It speaks for itself. "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice.*"

From the small beginning of this Asylum of 1773, with its meagre accommoda-

tions, this institution has grown to its present goodly dimensions. This growth is a fitting type of that vast progress which, during the past century, has been made in every department of physical science, and not less perhaps in medicine, and particularly that specialty of it which treats of insanity. But though great improvement has been made in this and every other department of medicine, we should not, on that account, depreciate the skill or benevolence of former times. It should be remembered, as applicable to all progressive departments of knowledge, that we are in many instances protected against certain errors by the errors of our predecessors. No effort at discovery is useless, even though the direct object of search may not have been obtained. Unsuccessful experiment limits the area of conjecture and trial, and multiplies the chances of future discoveries. In cases, also, where, as in not a few instances of successful experiment in the past, progress in it has not been at once successful, it has been owing to the infelicity of the times and the shortness of human life. The wreck upon the shore shows where the buoy is needed, and the labors of the pioneer must prepare the way for the building of cities. The labor has not been in vain.

It would, however, be a total misconception of the limits pertaining to the law of progress, if we were to suppose its capacity to include all objects of human knowledge. In respect to religion and morality, for example, though we apply the term progressive to them, yet, in strictness, it is only applicable to them only in so far as the numbers of persons affected by them is concerned. Religion has been delivered to mankind once for all—a system of doctrines, attended by a group of historical facts, it has come in the sacred writings perfect from the hands of its divine author. Philology and the art of criticism may sharpen the outline of a doctrine or illustrate the history of facts, but no human discovery can diminish or add to the substance of the faith once delivered to the saints. In this department novelty is a sign of error; change, an evidence of retrogression. Progress here, is possible, in the sense only of an increase in the number and virtue of the persons embracing the revealed truth. Accordingly the number of benevolent people, now existing in the world, is greater than at any former period. But the nature of benevolence itself is unchanged. However, progress in science, in medicine, for example, has rendered benevolence more efficient; and combinations for the attainment of benevolent ends have greatly enlarged the sphere of philanthropy.

In physical science, on the contrary, growth is attended by a positive accretion of the objects of knowledge. In respect to this species of knowledge, God has not seen fit to make known results, but to endow us with faculties for the attainment of them; and as he has made this knowledge depend on discovery, so he has ordained that this discovery should be progressive in character. Thus man, made in the image of God, works after the manner of his Creator, by successive gradations, and so proves himself an instrument for removing physical evil, in the restoration of mankind to that earthly felicity which was the original birthright of our race. The Saviour, when upon earth, healed all manner of diseases. This He did miraculously. He has enjoined upon us the imitation of his example in doing good. Yet He has not endowed us with any preternatural power for the removal of suffering. This result is committed to human benevolence and progressive discoveries in science.

That great improvements have been made in the treatment of insanity, is a well-known fact, calling for most grateful recognition from every lover of his kind, and demanding of the civilized world warm commendation of the noble profession of

medicine. No men in any secular profession do more good, or do so much good, gratuitously, as physicians. If the heroism which courts danger in the pursuit of power, be as it always has been, an object of human admiration, how much more worthy of applause must that heroism be which encounters greater dangers to promote the advancement of science and relieve human suffering, and whose highest object of pursuit is the glory of doing good. The kindness of physicians is so common that it hardly excites attention, and by some persons seem rather to be accepted as a right than a bounty. One among the eminent medical superintendents here recorded (Dr. Alexander D. Galt) was one of the most beautiful specimens of the good physician. His benevolence was proverbial—his skill widely known. He practiced so much gratuitously that a report existed of his having been appointed by the State, and paid for his attendance upon the poor. Among the traditions on the Peninsula of his benevolence and disinterestedness, the writer of an unpublished memoir of Dr. A. D. Galt, records an incident characteristic of him and of his class, and for the truth of which the writer of the memoir vouches. A gentleman of great wealth being seized with sudden illness, dispatched a messenger for him in all haste. The answer returned was that Dr. Galt had a very sick patient, whom he could not leave. The message having been delivered to the wealthy sufferer, he again dispatched a messenger, offering a large reward if he would attend him, for there was a general belief in the community that if there were help in man, that man was Dr. Galt. The Doctor again and again refused to attend the summons. His very sick patient was an old, drunken free negro pauper, supported from the Doctor's own table.

The favorable change of treatment in cases of insanity is, of course, principally owing to improvement in the healing art, but the general diffusion of knowledge, and the spirit of free inquiry, characteristic of the times in which we live, have greatly tendered to the spread of this improvement.

One cause of the difference between ancient and modern times in respect to physical science, is a difference in philosophical method. The ancients, in general, attained principles *a priori* and applied them deductively. The moderns arrive at principles by induction—all physical science being founded upon the phenomena of sensation is empirical. This maxim is the key to modern discovery. The maxim itself is not new; the novelty attaching to it is its general recognition, and not as a mode, but the mode of obtaining all that knowledge which is produced by the aid of sensation. This principle does not exclude *a priori* judgments, but limits them to their rightful sphere. These judgments furnish of themselves a science independent of comparison, and to which sensational phenomena furnish an occasion, but of which they are not the cause. "The wit and mind of man," said Lord Bacon, "if it work upon matter, which is the contemplation of the creatures of God, worketh according to the stuff, and is limited thereby; but if it work upon itself, as the spider worketh his web, then it is endless, and brings forth indeed, cobwebs of learning, admirable for the fineness of thread and work, but of no substance or profit." But this criticism from the father of modern science is only deserved, if applied to the exclusive use of the pure reason. An age subsequent to Bacon disclosed an evil tendency, in morals at least, of limiting all objects of knowledge to the instrumentality of pervasion. Probably the true philosophy is that by which a choice is made—of what is good in both the ancient and modern systems. The pure reason can never develop the laws of physical nature; nor, on the other hand, can an analysis of sensation account for the original principles of the mind. Locke's doctrine of ideas historically tended to materialism, and he undesignedly set philosophy on the road to Atheism, many of his professed

disciples having rejected his faith, while they applied his metaphysical system. Locke compared the mind of man to a sheet of blank paper—a just comparison, so far as the images of sensation are concerned—but a comparison defective in this, that it does not account for those characters interwoven in the very texture of the mind, and originally invisible, but which sensation proves the occasion of bringing to the notice of consciousness—sensation being the cause of our ideas and the occasion of disclosing to us the principles of pure reason.

But Bacon's chart and Locke's pilotage are the principal aids in modern physical science. The first named of these philosophers, a man eminently practical, in the popular sense of that term, wearied with the abstractions which had for so long a time proved, as he thought, merely an intellectual gymnasium, earnestly desired fruit that might conduce to the temporal well-being of man. He announced the dawn of a new era in physical science, when he declared that the entrance to the kingdom of nature, founded on the sciences, was like that to the kingdom of heaven, even the spirit of a little child. It is this doctrine, sublime in its simplicity, which has disclosed to human vision an apparently boundless expanse of natural science. Bacon's doctrine, for which the times in which he lived, but more especially the age next after, were in a measure prepared, roused the human mind into extraordinary activity. Before his day human thought had been as it were but marking time, when he gave the command to march, a general advance took place along the whole line of thinkers.

Viewing truth from its human side, we shall see that philosophy is the basis of all our knowledge. To modern philosophy belongs the honor of directing the way to modern discovery in all its departments, medicine, of course, not excepted.

Insanity is a disease of the brain, affecting the mind in such sort and degree as to render the subject of it irresponsible; it is a disease to which all mankind are liable—not even the greatest genius being exempt—a fact that imparts an awful interest to the subject. An example described by the great British dramatist has been not seldom paralleled :

“ Oh, what a noble mind is here o’erthrown !
 “ The courtier’s, soldier’s, scholar’s eye, tongue, sword ;
 “ Th’ expectancy and rose of the fair state ;
 “ The glass of fashion and the mould of form ;
 “ Th’ observed of all observers, quite, quite down.
 * * * * * * *
 * * * * * * *
 “ Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
 “ Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh ;
 “ That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
 “ Blasted with ecstasy.”

And, signal example, did not the world behold the great Swift expire a driveller and a show ?

Insanity is a disease which has existed in all ages, and among all nations. What proportion of the human family have been and are now victims to it, existing statistics can only proximately ascertain. What influence civilization, occupation, age, sex and condition can excite, is as yet but partially known. Upon all these points data are constantly accumulating.

This disease naturally attracted attention and received treatment from physicians at a very early period. The treatment, like the theories of its nature, was various.

Among some ancient physicians it was considered a disease only. In the view of some, it partook of the nature of crime—as being a punishment sent by God. Others assigned a divine origin, as intended for an instrument of inspiration. To ascertain its nature, philosophy was invoked as well as medicine. Plato, who to some extent confounds crime with insanity,* speaks of its nature and origin in these words: “There are two kinds of madness—one arising from human diseases, the other from an inspired deviation from established custom.” Hippocrates, who lived in the palmiest days of Greece, when Pericles, the prince of statesmen, flourished—when Eschylus and Euripides shone in a galaxy of poets—when Socrates taught and Plato and Zenophon learned philosophy—when Phidias was the sculptor, and Herodotus was the historian of his time—even Hippocrates, in such an age, could suggest the crude theory that madness was caused by humidity of the brain. This opinion of a celebrated physician suggests a reflection upon the contrast presented in ancient times between some arts and others—some existing in maturity; others feebly struggling. The contrast is striking, but of easy explanation. The partly imitative arts, as painting and sculpture, are, in the nature of things, as likely to be brought to perfection in one age of the world as in another, with this difference between the cases: that descriptions of nature, as exhibited in natural scenery or the general outlines of human character, are most likely to originate among those who are first in the field of observation. Thus in poetry, for example, some among the earliest specimens of the art are still esteemed the finest of their kind. Homer and Virgil—the one attuned to harmony with all the varied qualities of nature, whether terrific, beautiful or sublime, like a stream descending from the mountains, now in cataracts, again widening to a swift-rolling flood, now with gentle gliding along the shore; the other like a river in alluvial lands, with even and majestic flow, moves smoothly on between flowery banks—these poets have presented to the world perfect models of their art. It has not been so with medicine and kindred arts: these have advanced by degrees, and have not yet attained the exactness of a science.

The time would fail did we attempt to cite the proof which attests the improvements which have taken place in the treatment of insanity. The records of this treatment in the past and present, as collected by eminent physicians—among whom Dr. Tuke, Dr. Wilkins and Dr. Ray are eminent examples—show in the former treatment of this disease a strange mixture of theory and experiment, conjecture and superstition. One general characteristic seems to have marked the treatment from the earliest times down to the very century in which we live—that is, severity. The insane have generally been—that is, until the inauguration of the present era—treated as dangerous members of society, rather than as persons suffering under disease, and their confinement, when enforced, was designed rather to prevent their doing injury to themselves and others, than to effect a cure of their malady. Accordingly, in many instances, the disease was permitted to advance unchecked for a long time, and so to lessen the probabilities of recovery.

As to the treatment which, until a comparatively recent period, was common throughout the civilized world, we possess ample testimony to the fact that chains, darkness, solitude and stripes, hideous cries and foul odors, were the characteristics of asylums in general, even so late as the year 1790. For the accuracy of this statement, we have the authority of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, as quoted in Dr. Tuke's Manual, before referred to. In 1792 the attention of William Tuke, a member of the Society of Friends, was directed to the atrocities committed in the York

* Dr. Tuke's Manual, p. 9.

Asylum, of which institution Dr. Connally says, that, among the bad, it was the worst. William Tuke founded a new asylum, and conducted it according to those humane principles now generally acknowledged. In the same year the celebrated Pinel commenced the amelioration of the condition of the insane in France. With courageous faith in his proposed system, he unchained at the Bicêtre fifty supposed incurable and dangerous lunatics. In Dr. Tuke's *Manual*, pp. 60 and 61, we read that in 1810 Stark, in his remarks on the construction and management of asylums, observes: "In some asylums which I have visited, chains are affixed to every table, and to every bed-post. In others, they are not to be found within the walls. At the Retreat (established by William Tuke) they sometimes have patients brought to them frantic and in irons, whom they at once release, and by mild arguments and gentle arts reduce almost immediately to obedience and orderly behavior. It is a government of humanity and of consummate skill."

Much public attention was directed to the York Retreat, and it led to the publication of an account of the methods practiced in it. This account was written by Dr. Samuel Tuke in 1813. About this time the attention of the British Parliament was directed to the subject. The memorable committee of the House of Commons in 1815 elicited by their investigations testimony regarding the treatment of the insane which startled the public mind and aroused general indignation. The head keeper of the Bethlem Hospital admitted, upon his examination before this committee, that patients were chained to the tables in a state of perfect nudity. This account and others accord with what has been stated by some writers of fiction in our day. But the representations of novelists, as legal testimony has amply shown, are not exaggerations. What was bad in public hospitals was found to be worse in private asylums for the insane, and sheltered by the power of law. According to the English statute in such cases provided, any person could, upon the certificate of two physicians, be arrested and consigned to those dungeons of despair. The aged parent, the exacting creditor, the successful rival, was liable, though perfectly sound in mind, to be delivered over to darkness, to solitude, to stripes, to life-long imprisonment, and if interest demanded, or vengeance could pay the price, to a violent death.

From a view of the method of treating the insane in former times, it is a grateful task to turn away to survey the appointments of a well ordered asylum, conducted and administered according to the most approved models of our day. The first glance discloses a spacious mansion and handsome grounds. Such appliances of health, comfort and pleasure, there are but few people of sufficient wealth and taste to provide for their own private residences. But in such a residence, even the pauper lunatic feels that he is at home. These attractions are novel to many, and pleasing, and curative in their tendency to all the inmates. At home many of them had but few necessities; now they possess many of the comforts of life. Here authority commands, and wisdom directs the well-being of the patients, without any anxious care on their part. This exemption from the harassing cares of domestic life has a soothing tendency upon the mind. Pure air throughout the premises, apartments well ventilated, wholesome food in abundant quantity, buildings heated and lighted in a manner to insure comfort without endangering safety—all these are curative in their character. Add to these the regular hours of recreation, food and rest; the needful but mild restraint imposed, appealing to a natural love of order, and helping the task of self-control: the stately trees, the smiling flowers, the plashing fountain, the shining grass—these adorn the scene, arrest the eye, and direct attention from the dismal present, and awaken hope. The reading room, with its voices from the outer world, arouse sympathy with the

animating pursuits of men, and stir the love of pleasure and ambition. Music, too, the earliest remedial agent of insanity, is here, with its voice of harmony, to exorcise the demon of madness; and last, not least among the curative agencies employed, is the place of divine worship, alluring to brighter worlds, where sorrows cease.

In the contrast exhibited by a view of existing and former methods of treating the insane, we behold gratifying evidence of the advancement which has been made in the arts which contribute to the temporal well-being of man. Those who are disposed to lament the changes introduced by time, and who turn with fond enthusiasm to the ages gone by, would derive a consoling view of the times in which we live, if they would reflect upon the progress that has been made in every art that contributes to the temporal comfort of mankind. Remoteness of time causes an effect on the mind like that of distance in space on the eye. It conceals irregularities, and imparts a soft coloring to the objects viewed. In both, a sober judgment is required to correct the impressions made in the one case by the senses, in the other by the imagination. But some there are who, while they cannot but admit the fact of improvement in the arts which promote health, which lighten labor, which diffuse intelligence and facilitate intercourse among mankind, yet suppose that these beneficial changes are made at the cost of deterioration in other departments—that crime, for example, increases. But whether crime increases or not in a greater ratio to the population than ever before, is a question which no one is capable of answering. We are without the testimony competent to afford a comparison. But while we do not know that vice exists in a greater proportion than before, we do know that more notice is taken of it than formerly. It may be that with crime and disease the case may be the same—they seem to increase because our acquaintance with them increases; that it is like admitting light through a small aperture into a darkened room: it discloses impurities, seeming to collect in the enlightened space, more visible there, but not more numerous than elsewhere. We never knew how many wretched and diseased people there were till hospitals for their relief were erected. In like manner, when we reflect upon the immoral publications which are circulated, we may feel disposed to desire restrictions upon the press. But this disposition arises from a partial view of the whole subject. Evil and good, as respects the subjects under consideration, are mixed together in this world, and our choice lies between the less evil and the greater, and not between unmixed good and unmixed evil. Free inquiry and unlicensed speech are liable to abuse, but when abused to wrong purposes, they inflict an evil chiefly upon those who indulge their passions through this instrumentality. But restriction upon the press is an injury to the body politic, by being made the instrument of tyranny. The spread of general intelligence concerning what is passing in the world of itself awakens inquiry, and proves the occasion of improvement. Without this, improvement in medicine in the treatment of the insane, for example, could make but little progress. Knowledge imposes responsibility. The more intelligence is extended, the greater the number of people there are who feel their responsibility. Whoever, accordingly, disseminates knowledge, whether for his personal ends or not, contributes somewhat to the general stock of intelligence, and does good thereby. Many of the novelists of our day are entitled to a share of the credit due to those who have contributed to the happiness of mankind. Their writings possess a peculiarity distinguishing them from the works of their predecessors in fiction. It is that they aim at affecting opinion. They have struck many a blow at social and political abuses. Other writers, also, deserve honorable mention, such as the originators of the *Edinburg Review*, that gallant band com-

posed of Jeffries, Brougham, and last and most effective, that embodiment of wit and wisdom, Sydney Smith. The result of their labors is manifest in every trade and profession, in every department of government, in every court of justice, in every prison, in every house in England and the rest of the civilized world. The assault which these foes to tyranny made upon every political and social abuse of power, was followed up successfully by such writers as Dickens, Thackeray and Reade. Incalculable good has been accomplished by their means. Hence, from a general estimate of the good and evil emanating from a free press, we conclude that it is wisest to allow a fair field to the combat between truth and error. Truth, on the whole, has nothing to dread from liberty. They are friends to neither who would seek to estrange them from each other. The faults of liberty, let us hope, are partial and temporary in their effects; its virtues, general and permanent. Oh, Liberty! with all thy faults, I love thee still! If required to judge thee, I would not acquit, but I would write thy sentence in the sand, and bid thee go and sin no more.

The prominence assigned in our day to works of charity is an encouraging sign of the times, and of special interest in connection with the centennial celebration of this Asylum. This is a jubilee in honor of science and humanity. That a great interest can be exerted in a charitable institution, is an evidence of progress in the highest forms of civilization. A characteristic of man in the savage state, is the predominance assigned to brute force. As a people emerges from barbarism, intellectual power contests the claim to superiority. A still further advancement assigns a conspicuous place to moral excellence. These eras in human history are marked respectively by the popular estimation of the warrior, the statesman, and the philanthropist. When we consider the changes which have been effected by peaceful arts, and the increasing interest in all that tends to allay human suffering—in all that fosters a sentiment of brotherhood among men—it does not seem extravagant to suppose that a time is coming when commerce, civilization and religion shall achieve a victory over violence, and war be viewed as a relic of barbarism—when an assembly of nations, arbitrating questions between independent States, may seem as natural as courts of justice settling differences between man and man—when a Tamerlane, leading his victorious army past a pyramid of human skulls, shall no more strike terror, nor a Talleyrand, with diplomatic art guiding the policy of kings, shall excite supreme admiration; but when a Howard, dispensing charity to human suffering, shall be deemed most worthy to receive the plaudits of mankind. Before the coming of that day, a long time may elapse—long in comparison with the lifetime of one man, or even of a nation. It has been a long time since the promise of that day was given, and only of late that we have beheld signs of its dawning. It was in the night that the heavenly choir sung to shepherds the prophetic anthem, “Peace on earth, good will towards men.” But though the dawn lingers, the day is certain.

In connection with the present occasion, there is suggested a subject of interest to this institution, and to the people of Virginia. The existing provision in our State for asylum treatment is inadequate. This defect in accommodation in the public asylums is a positive injury to the sufferers themselves, and eventually a cause of increased expense to the State—a much larger proportion of cures to cases taking place where asylum treatment is promptly administered. More than one hundred cases of insanity in this State are now awaiting vacancies. We therefore need an increased accommodation. Shall this increase of accommodation be obtained by enlarging the Eastern Asylum, which has not the present capacity of the asylum at Staunton, or by building a new asylum? This is the question—and

an important one it is—which will soon engage the attention of our State legislature. There are several considerations which may help towards a correct answer to the question. The first is a consideration of economy. This, a matter of importance at all times, is of great moment in these times of poverty, our State being oppressed by a load of debt, and our people paying high taxes, though impoverished by a long and exhaustive war. Surely economy in public expenditure should be carried to the utmost limit compatible with the end designed. It is plainly cheaper to support double the number of patients now in this institution, if they were collected in one place, than to support them in two separate asylums. Provided the number does not reach a point detrimental to the welfare of the patients, economy is, of right, the supreme consideration. This point needs only to be stated to receive assent, the reasons being so obvious. Hence, for example, an increase of one hundred patients would require no addition to the motive power of the machinery which heats the buildings, to the arrangements which cook the food, to the medical attendance, and but little, comparatively, to the buildings and other expenses.

As to the feeling some people have, that in expending public money there should be an attempt at equalization among various localities, this, though a natural feeling, and all things except local interests being equal, might fairly be indulged; but as an argument, it will scarcely be considered by tax-payers as worth refuting. An appropriation, say of \$50,000, would enable this institution to receive an addition of one hundred patients, whereas, to build an asylum capable of accommodating one hundred patients, would cost \$200,000 at least, not counting the relatively increased cost of supporting them in all future time. Then are our legislators willing to tax the people of the whole State to spend the \$150,000 difference in any one locality?

The next point to be considered is the question of numbers proper to be collected in one, asylum. Our proposition is, that the accommodations of this institution may be increased so as to receive one hundred more patients than we have at present, and yet not exceed the proper maximum, and according to the highest authority which can be cited on the subject. This authority is the opinion of the association of the medical superintendents of asylums in the United States. At a meeting of this body, held in Washington city, at which twenty-eight asylums were represented, this very point was discussed, and the decision pronounced entirely favorable to the proposition above stated. The association declared the following opinion: "The enlargement of a city, county, or State institution for the insane, which, in the extent and character of the district in which it is situated, is conveniently accessible to all the people of such district, may be properly carried, as required, to the extent of accommodating six hundred patients, embracing the usual proportion of curable and incurable insane in a particular community." This proposition was adopted by a majority vote. An addition of one hundred to the present number of inmates in this Asylum would fall far short of the allowed maximum.

Again: as to accessibility, the conditions are amply complied with in the case of this institution, comparing favorably in this respect with most of the institutions of the kind in this country. Establishment in a large city renders a location apparently more accessible, really in many cases less so than this one, for example. The government asylum at Washington city may be cited as an instance of accessibility. It is not practically more so than this. Steamboat communication is on both sides, and within a few miles of Williamsburg, taking the passenger nearer the

asylum here than any steamboat or railroad line takes the passenger to the asylum at Washington city. The contemplated extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to Yorktown will render this Asylum as accessible as any in the country.

As to healthfulness of situation, surely a hundred years of experience, and an average ratio of mortality far below the average mortality of the United States asylums, entitle this Asylum to the just claim of being one of the most healthful institutions in the country. The climatic disease in this region is malarious. To this disease, persons who, from imprudence or necessity, are exposed at certain seasons of the year to sudden changes of temperature, are liable. Owing to proximity to the sea, however, fevers when they occur are not congestive, not continued, but intermittent. The conditions necessary to good health in this region are maintained in this Asylum, and with such success that malarious disease is rare; and during the past year not one death has occurred in it from climatic disease. This region is vastly more healthy than people from the upper country imagine. Its character, in this respect, is much better than its reputation. The celebrated Captain John Smith, more than two hundred years ago, bore decided testimony to its excellence, and after traversing many parts of the earth, he declared this peninsula the most desirable place for a residence that he had ever seen, and that in his opinion a person who could not be satisfied here could not be satisfied anywhere.

As to comparative mortality among patients in this Asylum, we have some important testimony contained in a work with the following title: "Insanity and Insane Asylums: Report of E. T. Wilkins, M. D., Commissioner in Lunacy for the State of California, made to his Excellency, H. H. Haight, Governor, December 2d, 1871." Dr. Wilkins visited many asylums in this country and in Europe. His report contains statistics of mortality, for the year preceding, of thirty-nine asylums in the United States. This was partly in 1869. In the city asylum, Massachusetts, the proportion percentage of deaths was 13.35; asylum in California, 11.91; that of South Carolina, 4.69; of North Carolina (the lowest on the list), 2.86; Western Asylum in our own State, 6.82; the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, 3.86. The average percentage of deaths throughout the whole number of asylums in this country was 7.06. Hence, both here and at Staunton, the mortality was less than the general average. But some circumstances modify the statistics in favor of the healthfulness of this institution. Most all the asylums in the other States are new, and were built with all modern improvements, whereas, before 1869—included in the period of Dr. Wilkins' report—this Asylum lacked several of these important requisites, such as steam-heating, under-ground drainage, and pure ventilation. Again: in most of the other States there is a useful provision, not existing in Virginia, and one which greatly lessens the proportion per cent. of deaths, by which chronic incurables are removed to make room for curable cases. Taking the statistics as they are, and having in view the modifying circumstances mentioned, it may be correctly asserted that the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia surpasses, in point of healthfulness, nearly all the asylums in the United States. On the whole, then, it may fairly be concluded—there being no well founded objection to the situation on the score of health, accessibility, or any other objection of considerable importance—that until the number of patients has attained the recognized maximum, and until the finances of the State are in better condition than they are now, that a wise choice of our legislature will be the enlargement of this Asylum, in preference to the building of a new one.

Dr. Wilmer concluded by facetiously saying that as he came into the chapel a lady had handed him the fan he held in his hand, and as it was originally the gift

of Governor Nelson to a lady friend, she desired him to "introduce it into his address," and he would accordingly "*introduce it.*" Suiting the action to the word, he put the fan in the middle of his manuscript, and took his seat amid loud laughter and applause.

Dr. Wilmer's address was listened to with deep attention by the intelligent audience, and its full publication will be a most valuable contribution to the history of the Asylum, and of the State.

At the close of Dr. Wilmer's address the Williamsburg orchestra rendered in splendid style the "Grand March from Norma."

Governor Walker then said that as proof that he agreed with Dr. Wilmer (though differing with him on some points), in the fact that clergymen should sometimes be called on to do duty not strictly in their line, he would next introduce to the audience Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond.

REMARKS OF REV. J. WILLIAM JONES.

Mr. Jones said that while not laying claim to much wisdom, he was too wise to speak then. When informed on Saturday that his name had been put on the programme, he felt so certain that the distinguished gentlemen who were to precede him would leave nothing for him to say, that he had not availed himself of even the brief season which he had had for preparation; and he felt quite sure now that the audience would agree that he was right, and that even if he had a speech it would not be wise to make it. He was sure, then, that they would excuse him from saying more than to express the great pleasure he had in being here upon this most interesting occasion—the high gratification with which he had walked through the grounds and wards of the Asylum, and witnessed the apple-pie order in which they are kept, and the admirable manner in which the whole institution is managed by the able superintendent, and the very deep interest with which he had listened to the introductory remarks of Governor Walker, and the able historic address of his distinguished brother, Dr. Wilmer, (all of which, if the Governor would pardon him, he endorsed.)

And they would permit him to express the earnest hope that this institution, which has survived the wreck of so much else of historic interest in their grand old Burg for over a hundred years, (for the Governor had been so busy about certain other important matters that he had *postponed the anniversary for a month*), might now enter upon a wider career of usefulness in the future than it had ever known, even in its most prosperous days in the past.

After music by the orchestra, Governor Walker said that he was not surprised that his friends Dr. Wilmer and Mr. Jones should agree in their views—they were both preachers, and "birds of a feather will flock together."

He then appropriately introduced Dr. Charles H. Nichols, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane at Washington, and president of the association of superintendents of American institutions for the insane, who was present by invitation of Dr. Brower.

Dr. Nichols said that not having been notified that he would be expected to address this audience, he had made no preparation to do so, and he did not think he could occupy a few moments more appropriately or acceptably than by briefly referring to the recollections and reflections that had passed through his mind during the exercises of this very interesting occasion. He had been contrasting in his mind the present condition of the insane in all enlightened Christian countries with what it was at the time of the foundation of this Asylum one century ago. Then the popular

idea was that the insane were possessed of an evil spirit. It seems to have been thought that] such possession was their fault, and they were, therefore, naturally regarded as dangerous criminals. Their treatment, in most instances, corresponded with this view. It was custodial and punitive. The pains and wretchedness of cells and chains, and of the lash and d  uche, were the life-long portion of the most of those who unhappily survived the onset of the disease. Though the physicians of the times had a somewhat more humane and philosophical knowledge of insanity than the masses, their views were not sufficiently clear and practical to make much resistance against the cruelties of ignorance and superstition. A century has elapsed, and now every intelligent man and woman knows that insanity is simply a disease, and that a person should no more be reproached for a disease of the brain, causing a derangement of the mind, than be sturred for any other bodily infirmity or disorder. On the contrary, by as much as the disorder of the brain giving rise to insanity is considered more grievous in its consequences than any other disorder or sickness, by so much are the insane held to be entitled to more sympathy, kindness and respect, and to more skill and assiduity in the efforts put forth to effect their restoration to reason. Under the old ideas, the more violent the disease the more imperative was thought to be the demand for chains and severity. The more powerful and violent the evil spirit, the more energetic and severe were the means used to repress or exorcise it. Under the new ideas, the more active and serious the disease, the more sympathetic, kind and painstaking the treatment in every well-ordered hospital.

He would not excite a gloomy apprehension in any mind present, but if we remember that at least one in every five hundred of our population is or becomes insane, and that every one of us is liable to suffer from this disease, either in his own person or in that of some near friend, we shall not only feel a deeper interest in this humane work, and give it our hearty and effectual support, but lift up our hearts in devout gratitude to God that we live in a time and place when and where, if we are so unfortunate as to become deranged in mind, we shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect, and with such medical skill as will afford us every possible chance of regaining our reason.

Dr. Nichols then closed by offering one or two practical suggestions to the citizens of Williamsburg. This Asylum is situated almost in the heart of this ancient city. The citizens must come in frequent personal contact with the patients as they walk and ride abroad for exercise and diversion. The patients of the Asylum are, indeed, in some sort the guests of this whole community, and he asked that the citizens of all classes should always treat them with that respectful politeness and kindness, free from rudeness or familiarity, that they would accord to any other class of invalids that might seek the sanitary advantages of their town. He then alluded to the exhausting responsibilities and labors of the chief medical officer of a large institution for the insane, and to the misapprehensions and misconstructions to which his motives and conduct are peculiarly subject, and appealed to the immediate fellow-citizens of the zealous and efficient superintendent of this institution to give him the powerful moral support and encouragement of their confidence and charity, and so enable him to do the utmost in his power for the good of his patients, and to reflect the highest credit upon the management of the Asylum, upon the community in which it is situated, and upon the great Commonwealth that supports it.

Governor Walker then paid a handsome tribute to the Western Asylum, and said that although he knew he was unwell, he felt that this celebration would not

be complete unless the audience could at least see and bless Dr. F. T. Stribling, one of the truest and noblest spirits, as well as one of the most skilful men in his profession which this or any other country has ever produced.

After the loud and prolonged applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Dr. Stribling said that he was not at any time a public speaker, and was too unwell to speak to-night, but it gave him great pleasure to be present to-night, and to express his deep interest in the occasion. From his boyhood he had revered this institution as a pioneer in the good work of relieving the unfortunate. He had known intimately, honored, and loved Dr. John M. Galt, and had highly esteemed others of his co-workers here. He, therefore, meant not the slightest disparagement to them when he said (as it afforded him great pleasure to do) that Virginia should be congratulated—that this Asylum and the friends of humanity should be congratulated—that the management of the institution has now fallen into the most able hands of Dr. D. R. Brower. [This was greeted with loud applause by the audience, as was every complimentary allusion to Dr. Brower that was made during the evening.]

Judge R. L. Henley was next introduced, but declined to say more than to express his warm sympathies with the occasion, and his cordial congratulations to those engaged in this work of love. They were “laying up for themselves treasure in heaven,” and beside, and far better than the congratulations of their fellow-men, they would in the great day receive from the great physician the plaudit: “Well done good and faithful servants.”

There were now loud and repeated calls for Dr. D. R. Brower, who excused himself from making a speech, but said that while fully entering into and sympathizing with the spirit of this occasion—while rejoicing in the noble work of the past—he would raise the real, practical question of deep, vital, present interest: Is this Asylum what it ought to be? Is its condition such as to enable it to meet the demands upon it? He would frankly confess that while this institution was *the oldest*, it was by no means *the best* in the country, and he would earnestly urge all to use their personal influence and best endeavors to make the institution every way worthy of its origin, its history, and the noble mission which it has to perform.

Dr. Brower was greeted with a loud applause and respectful hearing, which showed the high place he has won in the confidence and esteem of the community.

Governor Walker now declared that the celebration had been a grand success; expressed the hope that our descendants may celebrate the next centennial as worthily, and pronounced the exercises of the evening closed.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Movement of the Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number present at the beginning of the year.....	112	137	249
Number admitted in the year.....	27	35	62
Total number present in the year.....	139	172	311
Discharged—Recovered.....	8	13	21
“ Improved.....	.....	4	4
“ Stationary.....	.....	1	1
“ Died.....	16	1	17
Remaining at the end of the year.....	115	153	268
Average present during the year.....	114	145	259

TABLE II.

Admissions and Discharges from Fiscal Year, 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	174	162	336
Discharged—Recovered.....	67	68	135
“ Improved.....	5	9	14
“ Stationary.....	2	1	3
“ Died.....	57	34	91

TABLE III.

Number at each age when admitted in the year.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15.....				1		1
15—20.....		2	2		3	3
20—25.....	4	5	9	5	8	13
25—30.....	1	6	7	2	4	6
30—35.....	3	4	7	4	5	9
35—40.....	6	4	10	1	3	4
40—45.....	3	1	4	2		2
45—50.....	3	2	5	3	3	6
50—60.....	4	6	10	3	5	8
60—70.....	2	2	4	3	1	4
70—80.....	1		1			
80 and over.....						
Unknown.....		3	3	3	3	6
All ages.....	27	35	62	27	35	62

TABLE IV.

Number at each age from 1868.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15.....		1	1	12	6	18
15—20.....	12	8	20	17	14	31
20—25.....	31	15	46	31	27	58
25—30.....	19	23	42	20	21	41
30—35.....	19	18	37	17	23	40
35—40.....	19	28	47	19	17	36
40—45.....	19	16	35	11	15	26
45—50.....	21	13	34	13	11	24
50—60.....	18	22	40	11	13	24
60—70.....	5	10	15	5	5	10
70—80.....	5	1	6	2	1	3
80 and over.....		1	1			
Unknown.....	6	6	12	16	9	25
All ages.....	174	162	336	174	162	336

TABLE V.

Nativity of Patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Virginia	25	29	54	157	153	310
North Carolina.....		1	1		1	1
Georgia				2		2
New York.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....		1	1		1	1
Ireland	1	3	4	7	5	12
Germany	1	1	2	7	1	8
Italy.....					1	1
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE VI.

Residence of Patients admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Accomac.....				1	2	3
Amherst.....				1	2	3
Albemarle.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Appomattox.....					1	1
Amelia.....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Alexandria county.....				2	1	3
Alexandria city.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Botetourt.....		1	1	2	2	4
Brunswick.....	1		1	3	1	4
Bedford.....				1		1
Cumberland.....		1	1		1	1
Chesterfield.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
Caroline.....				4	1	5
Charles City.....					1	1
Charlotte.....	1		1	4	1	5
Campbell.....		1	1	1	3	4
Carroll.....					1	1
Culpeper.....		3	3		3	3
Dinwiddie.....	1		1	4		4
Danville.....				2		2
Essex.....				2		2
Elizabeth City.....				2	4	6
Floyd.....				2		2
Fauquier.....					1	1
Greensville.....				1	2	3
Gloucester.....				2	1	3
Goochland.....				1	2	3
Greene.....		1	1		3	3
Giles.....	1		1	2		2
Grayson.....		1	1		1	1
Halifax.....				5	2	7
Henrico.....				4	1	5
Hanover.....		1	1	1	3	4
Henry.....				1	2	3
King William.....	1		1	1		1
King and Queen.....				1	3	4
Lunenburg.....				1	4	5
Lynchburg.....	1		1	2	1	3
Louisa.....				1	2	3
Lancaster.....					1	1
Loudoun.....	3		3	6	1	7
Lee.....		1	1		1	1
Middlesex.....				1	1	2
Mathews.....				1		1
Manchester.....					1	1
Mecklenburg.....	1		1	5	2	7

TABLE VI—CONCLUDED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Nausemond				1		1
Norfolk City.....		2	2	4	7	11
New Kent.....	1		1	6	3	9
Nelson.....		2	2		3	3
Norfolk.....		1	1		2	2
Nottoway.....				3		3
Northumberland.....				2		2
Northampton	1		1	2		2
Orange.....				2		2
Pittsylvania	1	1	2	6	5	11
Prince William.....		1	1	1	1	2
Petersburg		2	2	15	6	21
Prince George.....				1	3	4
Portsmouth.....		1	1	2	9	11
Prince Edward.....	1		1	2	1	3
Princess Anne.....				2	2	4
Powhatan				1		1
Richmond City.....	5	5	10	30	22	52
Rappahannock.....				2	1	3
Rockingham		1	1		3	3
Rockbridge.....		1	1		2	2
Russel				1		1
Scott				1		1
Stafford					1	1
Shenandoah.....				1		1
Southampton	1		1	3	2	5
Smythe				1	2	3
Spotsylvania		1	1		1	1
Tazewell				1	2	3
Williamsburg.....		2	2	2	3	5
Wise.....				1	1	2
Warren					3	3
Wythe	1		1	1	2	3
Westmoreland					2	2
Warwick					2	2
Washington.....				1		1
York.....		1	1		2	2
Unknown				1	1	2
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336
Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.....	7	11	18	56	47	103
County districts.....	20	24	44	117	115	232
Unknown.....				1		1
Total	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE VII.

Occupation of those Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Physicians.....				1	.....	1
Lawyers.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Teachers.....				2	2	4
Students.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Merchants.....				6	.....	6
Farmers.....	13	.....	13	65	.....	65
Auctioneers.....				1	.....	1
Clerks.....				9	.....	9
Printers.....				2	.....	2
Mechanics.....	5	.....	5	20	.....	20
Sailors.....				3	.....	3
Saloon keepers.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Laborers.....	3	.....	3	16	.....	16
Housewives.....		12	12	.....	66	66
Seamstresses.....		1	1	.....	1	1
Housekeepers.....		4	4	.....	10	10
House-maids.....		3	3	.....	6	6
None.....	2	9	11	16	57	73
Unknown.....		5	5	22	17	39
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE VIII.

Civil Condition of those Admitted.

CONDITION.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	13	14	27	111	72	183
Married.....	11	15	26	47	65	112
Widowed.....	2	5	7	9	24	33
Unknown.....	1	1	2	7	1	8
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE IX.

How Supported—Of those Admitted.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By self or family.....	3	4	7	19	22	41
By State.....	24	31	55	155	140	295
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE X.

Supposed or Assumed Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Affliction.....	1	4	5	2	10	12
Ammorhœa		4	4		6	6
Blow on head.....	1		1	2		2
Business affairs.....	3		3	4		4
Con. predisposition.....				4	2	6
Cancer.....				1		1
Catalepsy.....				1		1
Catam. disturb.....					2	2
Derangement of liver.....	1		1	3		3
Domestic trouble.....		2	2	1	7	8
Excess of mental labor.....				1	3	4
Exposure to cold.....				2		2
Epilepsy	1	1	2	11	6	17
Excessive fatigue.....					1	1
Financial embarrassment.....	2		2	4	1	5
Fall of the Confederacy.....				1		1
Hereditary	4	2	6	18	19	37
Intemperance.....	3	1	4	10	1	11
Inaction.....				3		3
Ill health.....		2	2	8	15	23
Injury to head.....					1	1
Loss of property.....				2	5	7
Masturbation	2		2	17		17
Matrimony					1	1
Nervous derangement.....		1	1	1	1	2
Nymphomania					1	1
Old age					1	1
Paresis.....				2		2
Religion.....	1	1	2	4	9	13
Spinal affection.....				2	2	4
Sun stroke.....				1		1
Seduction					2	2
The affections.....				2	3	5
Tuberculosis.....				3		3
The war.....				1	1	2
Womb disease.....		1	1		2	2
Unknown	8	16	24	63	60	123
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE XI.

Form of Disease in those Admitted.

FORM.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania, acute.....	9	9	18	42	28	70
“ chronic.....	.....	5	5	41	46	87
“ recurrent.....	8	10	18	8	10	18
“ epileptic.....	3	2	5	19	9	28
“ paralytic.....	3	.....	3	12	4	16
Melancholia.....	4	9	13	30	50	80
Imbecility.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20
Dementia.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE XII.

Complications in Those Admitted.

COMPLICATIONS.	Within the Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic.....	3	2	5
Paralytic.....	4	.....	4
Suicidal.....	3	3	6
Homicidal.....	.....	1	1
Periodical.....	10	10	20
Hereditary.....	1	2	3

TABLE XIII.

Number of the Attack in those Admitted.

NUMBER.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
First.....	17	25	42	109	98	207
Second.....	5	6	11	42	39	81
Third.....	3	1	4	8	9	17
Fourth.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Fifth.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	1	2	3	12	14	26
	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE XIV.

Duration of Insanity before entrance of those Admitted.

DURATION.	Within the Year.			From 1866.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	3	3	6	11	6	17
1 to 3 months.....	4	5	9	16	19	35
3 to 6 ".....	3	1	4	14	11	25
6 to 9 ".....	4	3	7	16	10	26
9 to 12 ".....	3	3	6	3	7	10
12 to 18 ".....	2	6	8	13	15	28
18 months to 2 years.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16
2 to 3 years.....	2	8	10	8	20	28
3 to 4 ".....	.....	2	2	15	12	27
4 to 5 ".....	.....	1	1	9	11	20
5 to 10 ".....	1	1	2	15	12	27
10 to 15 ".....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
15 to 20 ".....	1	1	2	8	6	14
20 to 25 ".....	1	.....	1	4	5	9
25 to 30 ".....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Over 30 ".....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Unknown.....	3	1	4	18	8	26
Total.....	27	35	62	174	162	336

TABLE XV.

Duration of Treatment of those Recovered in the Year.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	1	3
“ 2 to 3 “	3	.....	3
“ 3 to 6 “	1	2	3
“ 6 to 9 “	2	6	8
“ 12 to 18 “ .....	.....	2	2
“ 2 to 3 years .....	.....	2	2
Total.....	8	13	21

NOTE.—Four (4) females discharged as improved, and one (1) as stationary.

TABLE XVI.

Deaths and the Causes.

CAUSES.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Exhaustion, tuberculosis.....	5	.....	5	17	2	19
Exhaustion, mania.....	1	.....	1	8	9	17
Exhaustion, mania and Acute Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion, mania and Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	5	.....	5	11	1	12
Paresis and Heart Disease.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Catalepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	.....	3	7	3	10
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Marasmus.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Senile decay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Diarrhoea—chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Dysentery—acute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fungus Hæmatodes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Heart Disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Spinal Abscess.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fracture base of cranium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Strangulation large intestine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cirrhosis Liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typho-malarial Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gangreen of Lung.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Seirr. Stomach.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	16	1	17	57	34	91

TABLE XVII.

Ages at Death.

AGE.	Within the Year.			From 1868.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15 years.....						
15 to 20 ".....				2		2
20 to 25 ".....				4	1	5
25 to 30 ".....	3		3	9	1	10
30 to 35 ".....	2	1	3	4	3	7
35 to 40 ".....	2		2	5	4	9
40 to 45 ".....	2		2	7	5	12
45 to 50 ".....	1		1	11	5	16
50 to 60 ".....	3		3	7	7	14
60 to 70 ".....	1		1	5	4	9
70 to 80 ".....	2		2	3	3	6
80 to 90 ".....						
Over... 90 ".....					1	1
Total.....	16	1	17	57	34	91

TABLE XVIII.

Ratio of Deaths from 1868.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted.....	32.7	20.9	27.0
Of average number in hospital.....	7.7	3.7	5.9

TABLE XIX.

Duration of Disease of those who Died in the Year.

DURATION.	From Admission into Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
“ 3 to 6 “.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ 6 to 9 “.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
“ 9 to 12 “.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
“ 12 to 18 “.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
“ 18 to 24 “.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
“ 2 to 3 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
“ 3 to 4 “.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
“ 4 to 5 “.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ 5 to 10 “.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
“ 10 to 15 “.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Over 15 “.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Average to all.....	16	1	17	16	1	17

TABLE XX.

Remaining in the Hospital at the End of the Year.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....			
From 15 to 20 years.....		2	2
“ 20 to 25 “.....	11	11	22
“ 25 to 30 “.....	14	15	29
“ 30 to 35 “.....	13	11	24
“ 35 to 40 “.....	13	16	29
“ 40 to 45 “.....	13	19	32
“ 45 to 50 “.....	14	28	42
“ 50 to 60 “.....	11	25	36
“ 60 to 70 “.....	12	19	31
“ 70 to 80 “.....	6	3	9
“ 80 to 90 “.....	1		1
Over 90 “.....			
Unknown.....	7	4	11
Total.....	115	153	268

TABLE XXI.

Remaining at the end of the Year—Duration of the Disease.

DURATION.	Since Entering the Hospital.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....						
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	4	5			
“ 2 to 3 “.....	2	4	6	1	1	2
“ 3 to 6 “.....	3	4	9	1	2	3
“ 6 to 12 “.....	4	9	13	2	5	7
“ 12 to 18 “.....	21	27	48	5	8	13
“ 18 to 24 “.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
“ 2 to 3 years.....	15	14	29	6	14	20
“ 3 to 5 “.....	25	20	45	15	18	33
“ 5 to 10 “.....	19	33	52	24	26	50
“ 10 to 15 “.....	1	9	10	12	13	25
“ 15 to 20 “.....	8	12	20	6	8	14
“ 20 to 25 “.....	4	10	14	4	8	12
“ 25 to 30 “.....	2	2	4	1	2	3
“ 30 to 40 “.....	3	2	5	4	2	6
Over 40 “.....				1	2	3
Unknown.....	4	2	6	28	43	71
Total.....	115	153	268	115	153	268

TABLE XXII.

Operations of the Hospital from 1868, in each Year.

OPERATIONS.	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Admitted—Males.....	18	30	41	35	36	27
“ Females	15	23	32	21	41	35
“ Total.....	33	53	73	56	77	62
Dischar'd—Recovered, Males.....	12	11	13	17	9	8
“ “ Females.....	20	8	9	9	9	13
“ Total.....	32	19	22	26	18	21
“ Improved.....	2	4	3	2	1	4
“ Stationary	12	.....	30	2	.....	1
Eloped .....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Died—Males.....	9	5	3	14	12	16
“ Females.....	7	4	4	10	8	1
“ Total.....	16	9	7	24	20	17
Whole number in the year	242	233	273	265	288	311
Average number in the year.....	194	190	205	210	233	259
Number at the end of the year.....	180	200	209	211	249	268

TABLE XXIII.

Ratio per cent. in each Year.

PER CENT.	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	Total.
Recovered of all discharged.....	69.5	82.6	40.	86.6	93.1	80.7	69.3
Deaths of all under care.....	6.6	3.8	2.5	9.	6.9	5.4	5.6
Deaths of average number in Hospital.....	8.2	4.7	3.4	11.4	8.5	6.5	7.04

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum
on account "General Support," for the year ending 30th September,
1873.*

Balance from last year.....	\$ 823 87
Amount received of Auditor Public Accounts.....	60,000 00
" " " Steward on account pay patients.....	3,501 74
" " " " " " sale of boiler, &c.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	64,925 61
Disbursements as per vouchers rendered.....	64,854 09
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	71 52
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

BEVERLY S. SCOTT,
Treasurer E. L. A.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum on account
Appropriation for Heating the Building with Steam.*

Amount paid James H. Calrow for constructing ventilating apparatus....	\$ 7,500 00
“ “ Lewis W. Leeds on account for services.....	75 00
“ “ Jerome Tuttle for labor.....	75 00
“ “ Talbott, Ettenger & Edmond for boilers.....	2,989 60
“ “ E. M. Lee, steward, for purchase of material, &c., &c.....	9,360 40
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount received from Auditor of Public Accounts.....	\$20,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

BEVERLY S. SCOTT,
Treasurer Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum on account
“Appropriation for Extinguishing Fires.”*

Amount paid E. M. Lee, steward, for purchase of steam pumps, &c.....	\$3,000 00
Amount received from Auditor Public Accounts.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$1,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

BEVERLY S. SCOTT,
Treasurer Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 01623 5269